# EUROPE

The German Zoll Parliament .-- Its Intent, Jurisdiction and Legislation.

GERMAN TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The Social Condition in England-Marriage and Clerical Morality.

By are fal correspondence from Europe, duted to the 30th of A ris, we have the inflowing matric ive resum of the then existing condition of the Gal

#### GERMANY.

The Zoll Parliament-The Convention With Mexico-A Re ractory State in the Bucd-Telegraphic Communication-Standing Armies Versus Militala-A Voice from America-Annual Congresses-Watering Pinces-Court

BERLIN, April 25, 1970. As producted in my last, it was found imposs he to obtain a quorum for the Cast sus or Z.41 Parliam act, which, at or two unsuccessful attempts to elect pre-siding office a will most again to-day, when, it is hoped, the requisite number of members will be Thus far the Bavarians have been altogether missing, and a prominent mem-ber from Biden, Deputy Jacob Lindad, has followed suit to Deputy Koth's example by offering his resignation. The principal ballsthat of increase of duty on course and staron-ugar and the treaty with Mexico-will be strongly opp sod. The latter meets with no falor in the Hanse towns, where aimost the entire trait with Mexico is managed by heavy exporting from averse to any change of the present laws of traffic, whilst the Germin residents in Mexico are said to attach much importance to the proposed treaty. Be this as it may, the government here certainly favors it, for it has granted a furlough to the North German diplomatic representative in Maxico, Horr Von Schlözer, for the purpose of enlightening those mostly in-terested in such convention. This gentleman is suppos d'to have induced the Bund Council to endorse his views, but the lectures proposed to be held by him in Bramen and Hamburg will scarcely convince the merchant princes there of the nenent likely to accrue from the treaty.

A carrious case is the refusal of the Lower Chamber of the little pri cipality of Schwarzburg-Rudotstaft, one of the members of the North German Confede ation, to contribute its quota to the Prussian State Treasury, which they have done by rejecting the budget of their own government. The inter is not averse to see the central government adopting vigo-rous action—such as issuing a writ of attachment for it would like the screw put upon the observation representatives. The official Thuringian press says that if the Diet of every small State should have the power of stopping supplies needed by the Con ederation, one of the tandamental props of the Engli ration, the of the tandamenta, property would be writed awar, as to the Frince of Schwarzeb rg-tandolshad and his Prince Minister, they traveled here expressly to congrata atchis Majesty on his lace barania. The Frince Minister, it may be mead used on passant, was formerly a Frussian

may be heard to use that the Union would a ver have needed to fight four years and expend \$3,000,000,000 had she maintained a large standing army. They go forther, and brag in behalf of the Prussian army, asserting that a few battahous would have made short work of the whole rebellen. A value from an adopted German in the west of your country replies to these braggadocies in an adm rable and trencant manner.

It is time, he do elves that it required three years to reduce the robellow, but to mice incapatily of the army would be endied yerromeous. Unfavorable conditions of the theatre of war, the want of united action in the comband, but principally the fact that in the beginning the war was not curried on with vigor, in the constant hope of a peacetal settlement and consequent avoiding of unnece ary bloodshel—these were the actual easons not the healteful of the army. When, hastly, this swalem of procrastination cased, and all armies obsentiated under one head the rebellin was soon quelied. It has cost a deal of money, but it is problematical if a standing army, durin in my years of peace, would not have cost much mre. The militia was very expensive; but if it is con each that the soldiers were well paid in our two imes as much as European), that the widows and orphans received generous pession, that has republic rose in a short time to a militure is also of the first manner as that the short war of 1868, fought by standing armies. The militia as stem created the debt, and, extraordinally as it may seem, is inquidating it. The effects of the war are fast disappearing. America does not regard the soldier as a sentinel of fiberty; nence, immediately after the victory the army was disbanded, and everybody-officers and men—returned to their former occupations. A few years more with see the debt paid; meantime the duries are diminished. As for the few Prussian army corps who would have used up the rebellion, he says:—Napoleon III, might have labored under the same as eless on when he sent 30,000 of the picked troops

It is now, too, the time when the first exodus of the "upper ten" to the watering places may be said to commence. The Crown Priace, still at Carlsbad, is reported to have derived benefit already from the change. King William is expected to set out for time in the early part of June, his previously projected trap to Carisbad being abandoned. On the such of the comment of the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Vlademir Alexandrowitch and Nicolaus Nicolajewitch, will pass through here on route for Ems, and the long expect d Grand Duke of Hesse, who has hitherto not thought fit to honor the capital of the Norta German Confederation with a vist, will be with us to-morrow.

Count Bismarck is still at Varzia and saffering from his bilious atack, though, according to some accounts, he will be present again at his post and very shortly.

Science And Anusement.

As usual at this season, the different societies, fearned and others, who annually close their place of assembly, are beginning to fix upon time and locally. Thus we see announced the Chess Flayers' litternational Congress, to come of at Baden Baden on the 1sth day of July, at which it is expected that America will be workindly represented. A committee has been formed of the leading players of various

America will be worthly represented. A committee has been formed of the leading players of various countries, and on the programme stand final decisions respecting the rules of the game and several grand matches. This is but the commencement of perecuting congresses and gatherings, which will follow the heels of one another without intermis-

## ENGLAND.

The Marriage Law-Marriage with a Deand Wife's Sister-The Ladies on Pubde Morality.

LONDON, April 28, 1870. The question of marriage with a deceased wife's the r has, as far as the action of the lower branch of agis ature is concerned, at length become an applished fact in England. Pifteen years of on, and sometimes bliter, parliamentary war are. ha e terminated in the bill passing the Commons by a majority of eghty in a house numbering close upon 350. Perhaps the annals of Eritish politics do ot contain a greater romance than the history of the measure to which the people's representatives have just given their approval. Seldom have advocates encountered flercer competition than d.d those mai act on the part of the defendant was alleged to have occurred on the bill. Rarely have almost influence, and evidence as to this act had been superable obstacles been more resolutely faced, and properly admitted, because it laid the foundation

on its lase bernain. The frine Midster, it was be meal such et passamt, was formerly a Prostan acidal.

Much has been written and said respecting a cabe to connect Nor a Germany and the United States, the proposal of the contest Nor a Germany and the United States, the proposal of the contest Nor a Germany and the United States, the proposal of the contest Nor a Germany and the United States, the proposal of the contest Nor and States, the North States and States, the North States and State

a full dress droate. Endlead Mr. Torrens challenged the entire colonial policy of the government, and demanded a committee to inquire into the effects of Earl Granville's administration. He preferred a heavy bill of Indicament against the Annistry. His beinef was, that it the Home government persisten in the course they were pursuing the result at no distant period would be the independence of the colonies. By the wrindrawal of the English troops, he dec area, a fatal blow had been dealt to British ascendancy. The colonies were not only left attent defenceless and unprotected, but the colonies themselves were enraged and made hostile to the mother country by a policy which seemed to esteem them as of little gate or importance. Canada would be left open to the moturations of hostile hordes from the states, and New Zealand would be reconquered by the savages. The honorable gentleman in the course of his disquisition travelled from Pan to Beershobs of his subject unterling nothing but were and lamentation, and bitterry denouncing the Colonies for binding themselves to the suicidal tiews of Earl Granville. British loyally in the colonies, he maintained, was not worth many months purchase, if matters were to go on as they are doing. Finding themselves unprotected in morther country at times when such neip was most desirable, he argued that the colonists would no longer continue a connection which was to yield them ho advan age whatever.

Mr. Torrens invesighed with double force, inasmuch as he was a radical of Mr. Gladstone's own household and a colonial positician of great experience, having speat many years in Australia. Had the conservatives see any indications of a formitable apitiup of the liberal party upon the question they would have cast in their returnes with the discomented republicans and so decared the government. The Ministerial defection was, however, too small to give stability to any such hopes, and so the matter, having been debated at length, dropped through and came to magin.

Those of the Minist

## Clerical Morality-A Clergyman's Life in His

Home.
ARCHES' COURT, LONDON, April 28, 1870. Before the Right Honorable Sir R. J. Phillimore, Dean of Arches.

Martin vs. The Rev. John Jackson.—Judgment.— This case, which has been reported briefly already, was decided. The defendant, rector of Letbury, Herefordsbire, was articled under the Church Discipline act for gross immorality as a clergyman beth Parry, and with having conducted himself in decently towards his housemaid, Einabeth Lane. The Quicn's Advocate, Sir Travers Twiss, Q. C., Dr. Tristram and Mr. George Browne were for the promoter; Sir John Karsiake, Q. C., and Mr. Arthur Charles for the Rarsiake, Q. C., and Mr. Arthur Charles for the defendant. The Dean of Arches, in giving judgment, said this was a cause of office promoted by John Martin. Esq., against the Kev. John Jackson, rector of Leibury. The acticles which contained the charges against the defendent were filed in the court on the 3d of February. The defendant in this case had advanced beyond the middle stage of its, had been married twenty-five years, had been in holy orders since 1940. He had been the incumbent of two benefices previously to that of Leibury, which he now held, and which, with the consent of the Ordinary, he obtained by exchange in 1863. Laymen of great position and distinction had spoken to the propriety of his conduct during the time that he was vicar of Dodderhill, from 1843 to 1854, and there was further evidence of clergymen and laymen speaking to their opportunities of seeing him before and after that time, and decoding that the suspicion of such charges as formed the subject of the present criminal suit ever to their knowledge attached to his character. The descree on citation was served upon the defendant on the 20th of January, 1870, and the statute confined whitm the limit of two years from that date the allegation of offences for which the defendant was pumshable in the ecclesinstical courts. The direct offence charged in the articles nore date the 2nd of January, 1868, and was the first for which the 3d element.

The state and an extent and pattern and promoting the control promoting of the control promoting and the state of the control promoting must have been the independent of Air. Juckson, if his defence were true, at this
roul, whicked, the rateful, malginant accessflow. His Iria nation could only have
been equalled by his satisfies, or the suspictor of
such a californ and never east its shadow over his
mind. He had deliberately sworn that not from any
source, person or quarter whalever had no ever
height that he was supposed to be the inthermital
the demand for money in the letter of January. The
character given a tere that those was of such a kind
as to reader comment successions. The letter contained a deliberately false character, the result
of conscious guits on the part of the demendant, and
he was of opinion that the chief born in the rectory on
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the offin of Johor was begotten in the rectory of the offin of Johor was begotten in the rectory of the offin of Johor was begotten in the rectory of the offin of Johor was begotten to the Johor was of the Johor athed a deliberately false character, the result of conscious guits on the part of the decedant, and as was of opinion that the child born in the rectory on the offin of October was begotten in the rectory on the offin of October was begotten in the rectory on the offin of October was begotten in the rectory on the offin of October was begotten in the rectory on the offin of January. It has been proved that the decedant was in embarrassed carcinations, and during divine service, hosting up her could and exclaiming, "shook at your daday" It had been said that Mr. Jey was the father of the child; he appeared to be a respectable man and harry, while there was evidence that upon one occasion she said "she could have been married to a young man before it came to this—ply it was not;" meaning that before she had become pregnant by some one eize she might have married her fover. There was no reason why, if Jay was the father, she should screen min. It had been strongly urged upon limit that if he believed the evidence of Parry, he must pronunce that a rape had been committed upon her on the offin of January, and that no court of criminal mather wond arrive at such a conclusion, lie did not, however, feel thisself to be under any such necessity. It might very well be fast her person was violated agastus her will, but yet that she did not resist sufficiently to bring the violation within the category of want the criminal law considered a rape. According to the evidence, she was a chaste woman octobe this wicked assault was made upon her by her master, and she was not, in his Lordship's opinion, a consenting party to the criminal conversation had been proved, and not whether she was not, in his Lordship's opinion, a consenting party to the criminal conversation had been proved, and not whether she was not, in this Lordship's opinion, a consenting party to the criminal conversation for the manner and demeanor of the witnesses who gave it, and applying to the admitted facts of the dase the ordinary master of a household av

## OLD WORLD ITEMS

The principality of Schwarzourg-Rudolstont

likely to be.

The American and British postal conventions with Prussia have been signed at Berlin.

The Dublin corporation have adopted a resolution against the inspection of convents.

A grand congress of chess players is to be held at Badan-Baden on the 18th of July agent.

The Gazetie de France boldly adopts the motte, "Beergining for the people and by the people."

A Sunderland (British) steamer arrived out at Calcutta a few weeks ago with every stoker dead. Hundrels of relies found on the battlefields of Solferino and San Martino are now on exabition in one of the grand saloons of the municipal palace at Turin.

kinds were, has cash and cash assets be company has cash and cash assets (other property than the canal itself and its accessories). 8,000,000

to be finished in the autumn or next year (1871) and is to cost \$700,000.

Besides this, plans for a new building for the Museum of Antiquities, one for a library and one for an exchange, all upon the Eschien or public square of Cairo, are understood to be lira rapid state or for-

an exchange, all upon the Eschen or public square of Cairo, are understood to be irra rapid state or forwardness.

Another explorer, M. Bizemont, took his departure from Cairo a few days ago up the Nile, expecting fe ascend that river to its source, to traverse the whole of Central Africa and to come out on the side of the Atlantic. He is an officer in the French may, and travels under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Paris, with every facility also from the Explain government.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL FIEMS.

The French comedy finished its season at Cairo lass week, and the artists, like their brethren and sisters of the opens a month before, are making ready their departure from Expl. The two closing nights of the season were for the beneft of charities, and were well attended. With the close of the theatre "averybody" is thinking of leaving Cairo for Alexandria; but the Kheelive and his Ministers still remain, which retains a large creig.

M. Brenier de Montmoraud, the new French Considered for Fryot, arrived at Alexandria by the hast French steamer. M. and Mrs. Charles de Lesseps came at the same time. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps came at the same time. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps remains for the present in Paris.

The Boston Traceller of the 9th inst. says:—"Hon. James Trecothick Austin, of this city, for many years a lawyer at our bar of distinguished ability, and holder of several offices of the State and city government, died yesterday May 8, at his house in Tremout street, age! e.gh.y-six. Mr. Austin was a nephew of the late Hon. Benjamin Austin, a prominent leader of the old democratic party, and cousin of the young gentleman who was kined by Mr. Sentrage in State shoet in 1.0d. By the death of Mr.

## MORMONISM.

Porticth Anguel Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Impering Scene in the New Tabernacle-Ten Taousand Saints in Council-Tooir System of Theoeracy-Counsels of the "Prending Priesthood" to the People.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 5, 1870.

The Portleth Annual Conference of the Church of esus Cartes of Latter tray Saints, which had been of the atsence of Brigham Youn; and George A. Sm.th, and of the unfinis of state of the gall ry in the New Talesa site, reassemble; this more ng according to announcement. Special t ains h ve lecurum on the Bias Cent al Pa road, ado ding thousands tiving toward the north and cas' convenient transit better from the line of the Transcent nestal Rairoad, while saints residing in the settle nears toward the west and south have hid recourse as hereforer, to waren transportation. This city is full of Mormous from an parts of Utah; for it is a duty of all the saints who can conveniently attend to assemble here on conference occasions to receive instruction and counsel from the ruling priest-bank. How well the suits of obedience, which hood. How wel the spirit of obedience, which is one of the fundamental principles of the Mormon system, has been impressed upon the minds of the people is seen in the presence of the thousands who gather here delightful, and, with the shade t e's in leaf and the fruit trees in blossom, the appearance of the city is magnificent. The character of the cone en emectings differs but little from that of the usual Sun lay services, save that in conference the sacrament h not administered. The conference convenes semi-annually, in spring and antima. On these occafavorable opportunities for coming to list u to the utterances of the living oracles. The President and his two counsellors, who symbo ize the Holy 'r nity, and the Twelve Apostles, who are typical of the twelve whom Jesus chose for his disciples, generaffy address the multitudes during the continuance presiding priesthood favorable opportunities for moulding the minds of the masses into a homogeneous whole—that oneness of sentiment which is pronounced to be essential not alone to the advance-ment of the system, but to its continuance.

Within the enclosure of Temple Block, which lies wast of Reighamia\_Main street running north and south between the situation of the houses of the Lord and those of his propact—are the Old lab ran-cle, the New Tabernacle, the Endowment House and foundation of the temple. The New Tabernacie is oval in shape and immense in size, being capable of accommo lating a congregation of ten thousand. The ceiling is concave, like the valid of heaven. By the ceiling is concave, like the vauit of heaven. By the addition of the gallery, which has just been competed, both eye and car are graffied. The building has been improved both in appearance and accosting across tis the capacious platform. From his platform, at the extreme end of the building, towers toward the lotity ceiling the magnificent and massive organ. Its sweet and powerful peals resound throughout the extensive building in accompaniment to the cool of sames who sing the songs of Zion. From in front of the choir a series of step-like enclosures described by the constitution of members of the different orders of the preschood. First six the President of the Church and his two counsellors, who constitute the "presching priesthood."

The next "ministerial bench" below is for the Twelve Apostles, and all are present except one.

The next "ministerial bench" below is for the Twelve Apostles, and all are present except one, who is in charge of the European mission. And then, in order, sit the pre-ident of the seventies, the presidency of the High Priests' quorum, the presidency of this Stake of Zion and the presidency of this Stake of Zion and the presidency of this blahopre. To the right of these the main por-ion of the platform is occused by hundreds of high priests and memors of the Seventies, and to the left by hundreds of bishops from all sections of the Territory. Those differ an priestly or lers represent the principal machinery by and through which the whole Church is governed. Be ow, in the body of the building, and above, on the gallery around, the servans of the priesthood, "samus of all agges" are Assembled. Below, the women occupy the middle of the building and the men the other. And so everything is arranged in perfect keeping with that admirable system of organization which has made this Church of Jesus

George A. Smith. Who is are: coulsailor to Frighani Young and historian of the Church, brifty alluded to the faith and works of the Mormons. First, he said, it had been the fortune of the Latter Day Samts never to stay in any place long enough to build a house large chough to accommolate the people, and although they had now a spacious edifice there might be occasions when it would be inadequate to he of all who would want admittance. Although the Church was hterally in its minancy when it was organized, for ty years ago, it was to a certain extent in its infancy yet. Then the Lord revealed the manguration of an important and powerful work, whose minence would extend over all the earth. The different Cristian denominations that had previously existed contained certain portions of the system of salvation as revealed by Christ and His apostles in the flesh; but the Mormon system, by combining the doctrines of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and repentance, and the ordinance of baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and of the laying on of hands by the elders for the gift of the Holy Ghost, first brought the whole into one complete organization. It was singular, he said, that the different Christ had taught, and it was partly owing to that fact that the saints were now located here in the great basin of the Rocky Mountains, in the heart of the American Continent, and in the enjoyment of that political and religious liberty for which they had appreciated the principles of the Gospel which had been revealed to them and had observed the requirements it had imposed upon them, Smith touched upon the present absorbing subject of apostacy, and showed that from the earliest days of the Church and her work, which had appreciated the Principles of the Gospel which had been revealed to them and had observed the requirements it had imposed upon them, Smith touched upon the present absorbing subject of apostacy, and showed that from the earliest days of the Church, and who had said that if he should apostatize the Chu people.

Daniel H. Wells, who is second counsellor to Brig

invocation for blessings upon the priesihood and the people.

Daniel H. Wells, who is second counsellor to Brigham Young, and who seldom speaks in public to the people, next deended the principles and practices of the saints of God. It had pleased God, he said, in this day and generation to reveal His holy Gospel to Joseph Smith, and the angel which John had propheried should come hearing the everlasting gospel to the children of men had come at the right line—at a period in the world's history when at least some would receive it, and to the right individual. God had made no mistake in either the time or the person. Therefore one of the most inconceivable blessings that could be conferred upon the children of men was to live in this day and generation in which God had revealed His gospel and conferred upon His servants the holy priesthood to administer holy things and teach us to walk in holy ways. All were free to accept or reject those principles, but people who rejected them incurred a fearint responsibility. Those who had not had the opportunity of hearing that gospel in this world would have such an opportunity in some other sphere of existence. "I do honestly believe," said Wells, "that the Latter Day Saints are the only people on the face of the carth who have any true knowledge of God, the relationship existing between Him and their future state. Even the Christian would have no just conception of the Delty. They have not a knowledge of God as much as the heather nations. This may seem a sweeping assertion, out it is susceptible of proof. If we take the Scriptanes for our guide and our arguments that is easily shown—that is, if they believe as they profess in their publications and in their treachings from time to time." It was not necessary, ne said, to bring forward arguments to prove the statements to the saints who already knew it so well. They knew that their enemies, in, elied by the power of Saian were see king ther description, and that of the holy prestanod, but He in whom they trusted would de

out of the bands of all their enemies. If the saints were not preciared to undergo all the seighber a ton and if necessary, persects on the seighber a ton and if necessary, persects on the collection is easier their pathway, they should seek for divine strongth to enable them to do so. Wells been a testimony to the truth of the cost of and of colling strong to the truth of the cost of and of colling strong to the truth of the cost of and of colling strong to the truth of the cost of and of colling strong to the truth of the cost of and the cost of the touche upon aposiant, to which dictation in tenteral matters, including counse, to the saints not to trade with their enoughes was a function such dictations if they hoped to relive the blestings prisal fight the Ringdom he solemn y warned in magning to the Ringdom he solemn y warned in magning to the Ringdom he solemn y warned in magning to the Ringdom he solemn y warned in magning to the relivence of they should need they fould need they do not the saints what hat he to teletoo delenge to the priesthood in order that they might continue steadlast in their fails. What matter was to the saints what hath the Lord might lead them in it by were only submissive and obodiem to his tenantics? Whether it brought weal or woo, or poy viry, it would be a happy rid of on to bleed here fiter that they were found applies of bearing the left that they were found applies of bearing the left that they were found applies of bearing the left and enfuring the or eals and remaining faithful to the end. The saints might expect the hatrel and perse u lon of the world. They is discreted that blessing as a language for the hatrel and perse u lon of the world. They is discreted that blessing as a language for the fail world soon be tured, and that when he sain slove the baske of Christ, but he believed that the failes would soon be tured, and that when he sain slove it had been an account to the minimal such blessings would be poured out upon them in ruch abundance, and no matter what trials they min be called upon to pass through they would finally tramph, and the long of the Annigh y would rest upon be saints of Zion.

Both bin he and Wells were frequently interpued by the aqualiting of babies; for a goodly number of children in arms always forms a leature of Mormon o mergegations. When Wells sat down firsthand against set of the saints of the Lord and a good nurse," and if he were not his o-sail to do the thought saints and regarders the saints of the content of the saints of the core and the saints of the core and the saints of the

#### THE VOYAGE OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

Captain Gadsden, one of the finest sea captains collect authority on such matters, has published in the Liverpool Darly courter of April 25 the ollowing pool of the Inman steamer City of Brussels. Captain Gadsoon was a passenger on the vessel on the trip

Gadsoon was a passenger on the vessel on the trip and writes from personal anowiedge:—

I consider it a duty to ask of you the favor to public han old sea dog's opinion of the Iniman steams ip the provided of the Iniman steams in the post of the Strategy of Brusset —y ster. As arrived under 8.11 from New York, waich port she lat on the 28th ait. Three days after leaving port, in a heavy gale of wind, she unfortunately broke her propeller. Captain Kennedy wisely had reduced the speed as low as he could, and y t keep steerage way on the ship but in a heavy squal and head sea, no uteight o'clock in the morning, he him broke off, at which time we were some con miles from New York. The winds had been blowing so long from the at the time we were some con miles from New York. The winds had been blowing so long from the cetter in reaching to the eastwar! than running back to the port he started from, and got his saip at once under the projer canvas. Twenty three days we sail d along, and in all my experience of twen y-file years a sea, in fine weather or foul. I have never seen a ship act better. Like a kinic she culturage the waiter, and often eclipsed ordinary vanishy cyssus that hove in signt. But we were unfortunate in winds—strong gale, from the elevance at the experience of the record of the contract of the commander of the sceauship Arago and as a pas-senger in various steamers—and never has it been my not to find a better seabout under steam or sail; a better set of officers, better cleanliness or better provisions than in the good ship City of Brus eis, in making this statement I feel I am but doing an act of duty towards the public who travel to Ame-rica, and those interested in the ship that brought

Having in view the many reports regarding the late trip of this steamship from this port to Liverpool, during which she lost the blades of her propeller and continued the voyage with unprec dented success under sail, a number of prominent of izens yesterday afternoon, by invitation, visited her, this being the first opportunity afforded them to satisfy their curiosity in the matter of her condition and safety. Captain Kennedy was on board and acted as pilot of the deputation. giving them every facility to inspect the vessel in giving them every facility to inspect the vessel in hull and machinery, while he unhesitatingly answered every question proponeded in the matter of the late accident and the it ting of a new proposer. Proof enough has been addaced to stamp some of the reports relating to the late outward voyage as being prompted by jealousy, as no other reas n is given of the cause that actuated such a story as that of losing a suit of sails, blown from the biltropes in a gate. It was a falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth.

The new propeller furnished the City of Brussels in Liverpool was fitted to the shaft within twe voh ours after her dockage, and during the examination by engineers incident to this work the fluid was found in excellent condition, not a plate nor rivet being started. The teturn voyage of this craft to the port of New York was made in ten days from Queenstown, inclusive of eight hours' detention in a fog off Sandy Hook.

In every particular this ocean steamship seems complete and safe. Her machinery is of the most approved description, and her steering apparatus unique and novel, the rudder being manip lated by the agency of steam. Her rooms are among the roomlest of any ocean s eamship, while their arrangement and the fittings of her cabins are worthy of encomiums.

The City of Brussels sails on her next voyage hence to Liverpool to-morrow, and carry resterday her cabin passengers already numbered nearly one hundred.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION IN SEW

Licutenant Governor Dunn and the Pelice

Lieutenant Governor Dunn and the Pelice Commissioners Ordered to be Imprisoned. (From the New Orleans Republican, May 7.]
Judge Cooley, of New Orleans, resculty o dered the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of that city and Lieutenant Governor Dunn to be imprisoned for contempt of court. It appears that on the 25th of October, 1899, S. N. Burtank obtained an injunction from this court, restraining the Police Board from clecting a successor to his office of Transfer, from which he had been dismissed by a resolution of the Board. Pending this injunction the parties defendant brought a suit in the Eighth District Court, heretofore proported, by which it is alleged they considered a contempt of the authority of the Six h District Court. The parties all appeared in court represented by Mr. E. C. Billings. After somewhat lengthy argument by counsel, Judge Cooley & d. I cannot admit as an excuse that these parties acted by advice of counsel. If this is an excuse that these parties acted by advice of counsel. If this is an excuse that these parties acted by advice of counsel. If this is an excuse that these is a plain one, in my judgment. The parties have a remedy in the Supreme Court, and if they consider themselves injured by a judgment. The parties have a remedy in the Supreme Court, and if they consider themselves injured by a judgment. The parties have a remedy in the Supreme Court must decide. My own knowledge of the disposition of these men satisfies me the they intended a contempt of this court. Mr. Fibe d's case is protected by the inw, and the rule as to him must be discharged. As to Mr. Robinson, he was not a member of the Baard when the original sate when he men to the parties have been guitty of contempt.

The judgment of the Court is that Oscar J. Dunn, Thomas Isabe le, William George and the other parties not specially excepted sand each be map isoned five days and condemned to pay a fine of ninety ave do lais. They can relieve thems lives from langtione in the Baard when the original sate was brought an

The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian says:-"It is rumored that Major Pangborn has broken with Miss O'Gorman and is writing up a series of lectures for a tour for Mrs. McGarland-Richardson."